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H. A. GRAVES, J. W. OLMSTEAD,

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Reviews of the Alliance. LETTERS TROW DRY DUARCELLUS CHURCH.

rviews of the Alliance—Description of Speakers—La-trobe—Jordan—Hinton—Ewbank—Baptist Noci—Cox —Audebez—Dunkon—Burth—Wardlaw—Olin—Ports

Beviews of the Aliance Decemption of Speakers—Lated Jordan—Histon—Exclusive Depth Wardhav Olim—Forty—Verment.

My first purpose is to put your readers in possession of the sayings and doings of the Krangelical Alliance, that their judgment of it may, rest on a basis of fact, and not of ascertion; after which I will pursue still farther the sights and impressions of my short tour on the other side of the Atlantic.

The imputation of a foreign correspondent in the New York Recorder, that the ulterior purposes of this movement are political, is, no doubt, the offspring of a mind itself in capable of acting from a higher motive, and who consequently judges all others as sinister and political as himself. Is it Tory Wy then bown the bishong those accient and indomitable abettors of the aristocracy of England, set themselves in array against it? Is it Whig? Why then do not the members of that faction rully around it to compass their ends? Is it High Church? How then should the members of that party be, to man, against it? Is it designed to confine the dissenting influence of the Kingdom! How then shoulds olarge a number of the warmest friends of the Church and the Establishment have identified themselves with it? Is it Abolition? Why then this complaint of its doings from the anti-alevery presses of Europe and America? Is it anti-abolition? Why then this compaint of its doings from the anti-alevery presses of Europe and America? Is it anti-abolition? Why then this compaint of its doings from the anti-alevery presses of Europe and America? Is it individually the product of the work of Christian union. And against all evidence of fact.

In a former letter we gave the sayings and doings of the first day, and we will now producted by Rev. Mr. Latrobe, Moravian, whose father was a distinguished missionary in Africa. Those self-denying brethren have an aspect of great simplicity and devotion, of attraction to all pious men upon certain the allocation of approxiant of the product of the condition of approxiant of the condit

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reduced prices for al and histogram, and under their con municehouse is at 28-13

whose father was a distinguished missionary in Africa. Those self-denying brethren have an aspect of great simplicity and devotion, so far as I have seen them, in which respect, Mr. L. corresponds to his order, being a tall, spare man, whose looks indicate chastened with their brethren of other denominations, but with spiritual wickedness in the high places of paganism and irreligion. After the reading of the Scriptures, and an affectionate address by Rev. Mr. L., Rev. John Jordan, of the Episcopal church, whom the bishop of Exeter had moved to depose from his ministerial functions on account of his connection

an, men made perfect, and that Jesus, the common centre of heavenly society, is the great point of attraction to all pious men upon on, earth, in whom the whole body, fitly joined set the set of the so far as I have seen them, in which respect, where the compete space man, whose looks indicate chastened tempers and moderated appetites. It is no marvel that John Wesley should have derived from such men, some of the best features of his system. Their conflict has not been with their brothren of other denominations, but with spiritual wickedness in the high places of paganism and irreligion. After the respective death of the paganism and irreligion. After the respective death of the whole bedy, fitty joined together, and compacted by that which every joint supplieth, according to the effectual working of every part, maketh increase of the body unto the edifying of itself in love. Jesus is the observed of all observers, to whom the eyes of redeemed spirits on earth and in heaven are alike directed. When we all get home, we shall be perfected in love and union. It is well, therefore, that our terial functions on account of his connection with us, offered an extemporaneous prayet.

Rev. Dr. King, of the Secession Church, Glasgow, prefaced the business of the day with a request that the members of the Alliance should write each his name and address in propers prepared for the purpose.—

with a request that the members of the Alliance should write each his name and address in papers prepared for the purpose.—
It is not, he said, to immortalize our names, but to serve as a card of introduction, that all might receive it as a request to call on each other, whenever it shall be convenient. Accordingly, two lists of names were taken, one for Europe, and the other for America.

The subsequent experience of those of us who were wrecked in the Great Britain, enabled us to test the efficacy of this hint; for both in Belfast and Liverpool, we were sought out at our several inns by the members of the Alliance, who insisted upon our accepting the hospitalities of their houses. New ties had been created by this movement between members of different denominations, and I had the honor of preaching in pulpits to the present the purpose.

an Evangelical Alliance

Original and Select.

Charity.

FROM THE FRENCH OF LA MENNAIS.

You have only a day to spend upon earth; act in such a way that you may spend it in peace. Peace is the fruit of love; for, to peace. Peace is the fruit of 1010, live in peace, it is necessary to put up

Inve in peace, it is necessary to put up with many things.

No one is perfect; all have their faults. Every man leans upon his neighbors, and love alone makes the burden light. If you cannot support your brothers, how will your brothers support you?

It is written of the Son of Mary, 'Ask heared his own that were in the sort his sort that were in the sort that the sort that were in the sort that the s

loved his own that were in the world, he loved them even to the end.' Love then your brethren who are in the world, and love them even to the end.

Love is indefatigable; it never wearies.

Love is inexhaustible; it blooms, and buds again; and the more it is diffused, the more it abounds.

Whoever loves himself more than his brother is unworthy of Christ, who died for his brethren. Have you given of your goods' lay down four life—love will return you all.

Verily I tell you, he who loves has a paradise in his heart; God is in him, for God is

The vicious man loves not; he is envious He is a prey to hunger and thirst; his eye, like the eye of a serpent, charms only to de-

vour.

Love reposes at the bottom of pure souls like a drop of dew in the chalice of a flower.

Oh, if you knew what it is to love! You say that you love, and many of your breth-ren are in want of bread to sustain life, of vestments to cover their naked limbs, of a roof to shelter them, of a handful of straw to sleep upon, while you have all things in

hy. Eag., Rev. Dr. Byrths of Wallacea, and several others, with the reconsisting passed without opposition.

Dr. Wardiane, and of map to different, and in locations at resistant passed without opposition.

Dr. Wardiane, of Glasgow, ledge-endent, several consistence of the control of the several operation of the Evangedical Alliance, in these words:—That the Conference, composed of professing Christians of many difference, which we have been greated and the control of debate, and filled the world with their belig-erent literature, who have pursued hitherto an untruced war among themselves, now ac-tuated by a spirit of pious enthusiasm to de-clare the great fact that they are one, is pro-digious, is overwhelming. God speed the work to a glorious issue. In my next, I will give the speeches and circumstances connected with the final resolution to form an Evangelical Alliance. P. C. sun of righteousness arises forever with nearing on his wings. That king can never bless
God for his kingdom and throne with the feelings with which a minister will say, 'And
I thank Christ Jesus my Lord in that he counted me faithful, putting me into the ministry.'
'My pulpit!' The character and history of
its ministrations, will determine my future

Rise with the Dawn and Pray.

My voice shalt thou hear in the morning, O Lord; in the raing will I direct my prayer unto thee, and will look up.'

s ministrations, will determine my rown and throne.

Come with the first faint light That steals along the sky; Come leave the dreams of night With the wind that rushes by. The shadows o'er thee crept The earth in silence lay,
And, guarded by her Maker, slept—
Rise with the dawn and pray.

Kept by that Power divine
That broods the sleeping dove,
That hills the sleeping vine
With the breeze that fans the grove; The shady hours of rest In quiet passed away, Then, ere the dove forsake her new Rise from thy bed and pray

No pestilence has shed Its blight upon thy brow;
No terror round thy bed
Has made thy spirit bow—
To Him who rules the storms,

The day before thee lies,

And dangers round thee rise, And many a hurtful snare. For strength the toil to bear, The dangers chase away, To guard thy feet from every sn Rise with the dawn and pray. A darker day will come

All our afflictions are intended and adapted to fit us for heaven—so necessary, that we could not be admitted to glory without them. And did we ever seriously consider what heaven is? The highest stretch of imagination can scarcely frame anything like the height, depth and breadth of that ecstacy which is enjoyed for one hour in that blessed place: it hath not entered into the heart of man to conceive its joy. The transformed body and purified spirit will be one living thrill of transport. What shall we not endure to gain a residence here! With what labor and diligence do we crowd day after day, to gather up a few comforts of life—how we spend the vigor of our years to purchase one little season of repose at the very end of our life, though we know it is but a gleam of light which will be quickly swallowed up in the tomb. But mough we know it is but a gream of light which will be quickly swallowed up in the tomb. But once enter the portals of heaven, and the purified eye shall stretch itself over interminable regions of light and gladness, 'till it is dazzled and lost in the depths of its own glorious vision. Ages of eternity shall come on, like vast rolling waves on the ocean of bliss, and break on these enlarged spirits, and empty out their gushing streams, while every

Tendencies to Universalism.

ed from the N. Y. Evangelist, will excite painful emotions in the mind of the reader.

We cannot be persuaded that the writer is seem to seem The views of the following article, extractquite correct in determining the precise views eraliand position of John Foster. We regret that so much prominence should have been award ed to the misgivings, on this point, of a grea and good man, for they were no more that this. If, besides, we duly consider that the mind of Foster, owing to its constitution character, was peculiarly given to misgiin reference to other great truths of relig shall be slow in using his name i way as to yield it, with all its rich the enemy.

The recent Convention in Lond formation of the Evangelical Allie one incidental effect which was plated by those who were active

The Uses of Affliction.

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All our afflictions are intended and adapted to fit us for heaven—so necessary, that we could not be admitted to glory without them.

Our of the transporters to have near those uninds that influence and guide the masses. And yet for appears to have heat, from the beginning to the end of his ministry, a doctrine, on the subject of future retributions not only unwarranted the end of his ministry, a doctrine, on the subject of future retributions not only unwarranted by Scripture, but directly contradicting the testimony of Scripture. He does not appear to have practised any concealment on the subject to have practised any concealment on the subject of future retributions not only unwarranted by Scripture, but directly contradicting the testimony of Scripture. He does not appear to have practised any concealment on the subject indeed, concealment of his views, or even of his conjectures, on such a subject would have been foreign to his neutre. And yet it does not appear that Foster's standing or influence was at all affected by his views or that subject. Nor does it seem that the editor of his claborate argument against the testimony of the Scriptures. He does not appear that Foster's standing or influence was at all affected by his views or hat subject. Nor does it seem that the stimony of the Scripture and the subject. Nor does it seem that the subject have been foreign to his returned by the does not appear that Foster's standing or influence was at all affected by his views or hat subject. Nor does it seem that the subject have been foreign t

'Bearing Precious Seed.'

I have heard, says one in substance, e seeds which will bleep in the earth for ages and I have read of the young of certain in sects which lie in a state like death for eighter ty out their gushing streams, while every channel of the feelings shall widen, and deep-en, and stretch, and overflow without intermission and without end.

ty years together, and yet when the hand that scattered the seed has been long mingled with the dust, and when the insect that hath deposited its young had ended its flight for deposited its young had ended its flight for generations, the seed would come forth and form a forest of mighty trees and the slum-bering insect would recase to life, and become the mother of mends multimde.—
And so it may be with the We are scattering the seeds of knowledge, virtue, piety, and immortality. It we may not see the seed at once some to be seed at the seed m to have perished; and our been in vain. But no; the undecayed, and the time will it shall spring forth, and yield as harvest. And he that soweth tat reapeth shall yet rejoice together.

trency as an Element of Character.

re is great truthfulness and force i entiments as those uttered in the exin the October number of the Christian ew, on 'Regard to Truth as an element

the control of the co

religion is the truth, and enjoins the clearest, the openest and the sincerest dealing, both in words and actions. Perfect Christian character is a perfect transparency. There is no moral obliquity mere severely denonneed in the inspired teachings than guile. It seems to be regarded as the very essence of iniquity, the identifying characteristic of the old serpent himself. There is one expression of the apostle, which has been quoted as justifying the sly, politic course on which we have been commenting. It is where, in speaking to the Corinthians, he says.—Yet being erafty, I caught you with guile. Now any one who will attentively consider the context, may be easily convinced that the apostle here speaks of a charge made against him by his adversaries. They accused him of using guile; but he proceeds to challenge attention to the course which he had pursurd, in order to refute the charge. No, no; no man, inspired or uninspired, ever was more free from guile and double-dealing than the great spostle of the Gentiles. While he every where taught the disciples to put away lying, and speak every man truth with his neighbor; to provide things honest in the sight of all men, this 'was his rejuicing, the testimony of his conscience that in simplicity and godly sincerity, he had his conversation in the world,' and pre-eminently so among his brethren. He realized most perfectly our conception of the man of truth; and for the very reason, that he exemplified so fully the conception of the man of truth; and for the very reason, that he exemplified so fully the character and spirit of the religion of Christ.

Enthusiasm in the Work of Missions.

Enthusiasm in the Work of Missions.

Doubless the reason why so little is attempted for the salvation of the world, is because the magnitude of the work is not allowed to engross the thoughts; the interest the Christian has in the service is not realized, and a skepticism chilling and blighting has seized upon many minds, as to its complete success. The servants of the Most High incorporate not themselves sufficiently with the system they have embraced; its high purposes possess not their souls; they are not identified with its interests; its success is not their sen; nor do they mourn its defeat as their failure. Instead of feeling that they are employed in accomplishing that toward which every desire is directed, around which every hope clusters, and in the failure of which every wish would be disappointed, professors of religion are prone to consider the service foreign to their welfare, and to regard its demands as a tax levied on their prized possessions. Thus instead of using their means and influence, acquired for no other purpose, in the cause of Christ, that in its triumph shall crown them with everlasting glory, they reluctantly dole out the stinted supply they cannot refuse, yet have no heart to bestow. Such a course not only retards the progress of Christianity, as it withholds its own consecrated stores from the fulfilment of its designs, but in the endeavor to contract a plan of God-like benevolence within the narrow limits of a worldly selfishness, the soul is designs, but in the endeavor to contract a plan of God-like benevolence within the narrow limits of a worldly selfishness, the soul is designs, but in the endeavor to contract a plan of God-like benevolence within the narrow limits of a worldly selfishness, the soul is designs, but in the endeavor to contract a plan of God-like benevolence within the narrow limits of a worldly selfishness, the soul is designs, but in the endeavor to contract a plan of God-like benevolence within the narrow limits of a service they voluntarily assumed; but f its interests and our own will be identical, but adopt its present encouragements, conflicts and aims. Seek a sympathy with that benevolence that prompted the Saviour, who was rich, for our sakes to become poor; and in its spirit spread the blessings of his religion among the lost. The service of the Redeemer is the only appropriate work of the Christian. Make all else bend to its claims. Enter upon it with an enthusiasm kindled by the Holy Spirit, that no opposition can daunt, no success satisfy; live, labor, suffer, be crucified with Christ on earth, and you possess the surest evidence of reigning with him in glory.—Circular Letter of Salem Association.

such men, when, with the prosperous career of Ohio, and of the other free States of the North-western Territory before our eyes, and with all the lights of this age, of Christianity and Freedom, beaming upon us, we compare or rather contrast the Ordinance of 1787 with ly prohibiting slavery, and the other perpetu ally prohibiting Freedom! How can we re het upon the motives and means which brought about the Annexation of that province with such a Constitution !—a Constitution faswhich a voising the coning slavery forever upon a vast region wherein a neighboring Republic had already broken every yoke and let the oppressed go

CHRISTIAN REFLECTOR

THURSDAY, JANUARY 7, 1847

Foreign Correspondence.

Letters from the Absent Editor. NUMBER THREE. - DEDICATED TO REV. R. I

NEALE, OF BOSTON.

saidence abroad.—Americans in Port au Prince.—Col. Usher.—Rev. A. A. Phelps.—Mr. Luther.—Riding on Horseback.—Lofty Arch.—Prospect.—Hayti, its extent, surface, soil and history.—Gale. Nothing so enhances one's love of country

and regard for his fellow-countrymen, as a residence on a foreign shore. Here we form, with a new-comer from the land of our high as we might effect at home in as many months. We only want the assurance tha we are saluted by an honest man, and sufficient observation of his physiognomy and deportment to convince us that he will prove an agreeable companion, to call into full exercise our social feelings, and awaken a host of kindred sympathies. At the date of our last epistle, there were but two gentlemen residing in Port au Prince, whom the American visiter could properly hail as his countrymen; but since then, the spacious and airy rooms of our 'bachelor's hall' have been rendered doubly cheerful by three important arrivals from the United States. First came the 'Alert' from Boston, bringing Col. Usher, ex-Consul at Cape Haytien, with news of the great battle at Monterey; next day the Albert Perkins' arrived from New York, bringing our highly esteemed friend, the Rev. A. A. Phelps, who brought with him also full supplies of 'latest intelligence;' and the day following, the 'Hecla,' from New York, anchored in port, with Mr. Luther, U. S. Consul, on board, returning to his post, after some months' absence in his native land .-We need not say how cordially we welcomed our brother, Mr. P., with whom we have labored side by side, and enjoyed many a pleasant interview, in the Puritan city. Pity it is, that so noble a soul should be encased in a frame vulnerable to the assaults of that scourge of northern climes, the pulmonary phthisis. But we trust this balmy atmosphere will inflate each air-cell of his lungs with restoring energy, and allow him to return, after a few months' respite from toil, possessed of a body fully competent to serve he intellectual and moral purposes of its master. Messrs. Usher and Luther sit at the same table, and promenade the same apartments that afford refreshment and rest to us and they well illustrate the sentiments with which we began this letter. This is not home, nor is this the choice circle with which we have so often held happy converse in Crescent Place, but we wish our friends to understand that one great essential to the at tainment of health-the chief object of our present mission—is not wanting. Though in unfortunate, neglected, degraded Hayti, far away from the scenes we love, and the hearts to which we fondly cling, we have cheerful society: we have intelligent and nious associates. At the same time, we inhale the purest and softest air; we gaze on ent scenery; we lounge on easy couches, and feast on luscious fruits. It is well to recount one's blessings, in a land like this, to counteract a class of feelings, not the expressed in the following stanza from a

most beautiful hymn :-Let me go home!' 'tis the exile's prayer;
O what to him is the balmy air
Of the genial South, when far away
His fond wife weeps and his children play,
Where the snows of the North are on the track

We have strength this season to emplo one means for promoting health and enjoy ment, which, last winter, we were compelled after some experiments, to relinquish. is riding on horseback; and the roads, ever in the environs of this city, will hardly ad mit of any other conveyance. Accordingly as the most economical method, we have bought a horse, and, as necessary accompa ents, saddle, bridle, spurs and whip. To the saddle, which is a new and elegant manufacture, holsters, for a brace of pistols, are attached, mounted with a patent-leather cap in military fashion. These holsters are use by missionaries to convey tracts; they are convenient for many purposes beside that for which they are designed, and are never to be rejected by a purchaser. We were very much pleased with the saddler, of whom w obtained our equestrian accoutrements. He has the finest colored countenance we have seen; it is alike expressive of intelligence and moral goodness. He is a Protestant, and in former times of intoleration, has suffered imprisonment for his religion. We pur-chased our horse, etc., at a moderate price and with the assurance that we can dispose of the whole again, at little if any discoun The expense of keeping the horse is about

twelve and a half cents per day.

Our first excursion beyond the limits of the city, on which we were kindly escorted by Mr. Jones, was around the southern side of the harbor, and along the base of a noble mountain range which extends westward a hundred miles, to the very extremity of the island. Immediately after crossing the city limits, we passed through a lofty arch, erector of President Riche on the occasion of his triumphant return from the South, having quelled the rebels of the mountains. and been acknowledged sole master of the military, and head of the Haytien government. The arch is surmounted with an im posing figure of his person, made of carved wood, and appropriately painted. Under-neath that are inscribed in large capitals, the

hedge shades the avenue, over which appear bly simple in their habits and gentle in their bless the Hand that saved us.

They were soon conciliated by

Ah, then proud Ocean? which are their call of their bless the Hand that saved us. of tropical fruit-trees, which, without cultivation, supply the natives with no small pro- the ships, giving fruits to their visiters, and portion of their daily food. After riding a assisting them to get on shore. They aided nile, we left the main road, and entered a Columbus in the erection of a fort; having narrow and ascending lane, densely shaded completed which, he reconnoitred the island. by every variety of verdant foliage, which and set sail for Spain, leaving most of his ed us to the gate of a gentleman's country- soldiery under the command of another. seat, around whose house, trees, plants, and His return to Spain was hailed with demonflowers, of countless varieties, were dispersed strations of joy. For his discovery of a lar in most luxuriant confusion. From that rich in precious minerals, specimens of which point we had a charming view of the bay, the he exhibited, he was loaded with caresses city, and the surrounding region. Over all, and praises-was allowed to sit as a grandee the morning sun shed resplendent glories, of the nation at a public audience of the sovand we felt it to be one of those scenes, ereigns. At the expiration of six months, h where

'every prospect pleases, And only man is vile.'

embarked from Cadiz, furnished with a fleet

of seventeen sail, under the papal sanction

having on board many gentlemen of rank

A still more magnificent prospect was with missionaries, artificers, and soldiers; spread out before us, on a subsequent morning, from the residence of Mr. Dupeey, one of the wealthiest merchants of Hayti, whose house is east of the city, at a gradual ascent rope, which in this region were unknown. of two and a half miles. On every hand, On his arrival, he found the Spaniards the bounties of indulgent Nature are strown he had left here in a state of revolt against in the most lavish profusion. One half the their commander, and was at once thrown culture bestowed on the estates of Roxbury into circumstances of great embarrassmen and Brookline, would make this whole re- But he speedily triumphed over every obgion a paradise of flower and fruits, forever blossoming and ripening under perpetual Spring and Summer.

But he speedily triumphed over every obstacle, and proceeded to build a city, which he named Isabella, in honor of his patroness, also a fort on the received.

From these and other excursions, made at where he collected gold. In 1498, he foundearly morn, when every breath seems like an ed the city of St. Domingo. Being frequentinfusion of new life into the system, we re-turn to enjoy with double zest, our coffee and breakfast. Immediately after, the increasing and aspiring Spaniards whom he left be warmth renders a change of both coat and hind, and they were constantly committing vest for a light linen frock, and of boots for excesses and irritating the natives. A long slippers, decidedly agreeable. And thus atstippers, decidedly agreeable. And the series of bloody connect indicates the natives were almost invariably subdued. A multitude of them were condemned to the mines. The invasions of the Spaniards were clining sun and shaded side-walks invite us more numerous as they became more powerto more vigorous exercise among the street-

scenes of the present or the ruins of the past.

Though Hayti belongs to the 'new world,' dogs to hunt and devour them. According has for almost four hundred years been the to Raynal, some of the Castillians made theatre of bold enterprises and tragical events; vow to massacre twelve Indians every day in and wherever one wanders, he is more impressed by relics of former achievements, in war and in peace, than by any national or local peculiarities properly belonging to the count of these horrid abuses, nor of the dis-The present condition of sensions which arose among the Spaniards, present generation. the country and its people, is indeed most important to the philanthropist and the Christian, and of this it is our purpose more particularly to inquire and write; but those interested in the island will feel, with us, a credible as it may appear, we have the most curiosity to know something of its discovery authentic assurance that in consequence of and settlement by Europeans, and still more their wholesale butchery by the Spaniards of later events, which have capped these and of the severe drudgery they were commountains with storms of fury, and swept these plains with whirlwinds of carnage and death. Leaving, therefore, our personal nar-space of sixteen years! Thus did the reprerative, we now beg the reader's attention to sentatives of the papal religion, aided by misa general statement of the country, as Na-sionaries, illustrate and enforce the doctrines ure made it, and as man regarded and used of the gospel of Jesus Christ! it, previous to the wars and revolutions which One incident, which we have found in thi

ommenced about the year 1790.

The island has generally been known to ivilized nations by the name of St. Domin-multitudes of his countrymen, to the eastern multitudes of his countrymen, to the eastern go, but its original name was Hayti, the mountains of Cuba; but the Spaniards soon untainous country; and this name has followed, and having dispersed their opp been restored to it by the people now in au-nents, pursued the fugitive chief through the thority. It lies east of Cuba. Its length is woods, where they took him and condemned four hundred miles; its breadth, one hundred him to be burnt as a rebellious slave. When and fifty. All historians and travellers characterize it as pre-eminently the abode of fer-kindling of the flames, a Franciscan friar adtility. Its soil surpasses in depth and durability that of Cuba. Its highest mountains that after being baptized, he should ascend to exceed in elevation the loftiest ridges of the the joys of Paradise. 'Are there,' said he, Alleghanies, and yet, to their very summits, any Spaniards in that happy place?' The they are capable of cultivation. It is watered by numerous rivers and rivulets. It con-tains several plains of great extent and re-tains several plains of great extent and remarkable fertility. One called the Los Lla-The Cul de Sac, extending eastward from but leave me to die! Port au Prince, is from thirty to forty miles long, by about nine wide, and was formerly wholly destroyed. Their place was at first one entire sugar garden, though now but very inadequately supplied by Indians forcibly partially and poorly improved. From a history of the island, published in London in and by adventurers from Spain and other

1818, we extract the following passage:

and by auventurers from Spain and State Curopean countries. In the following centu-The general salubrity of climate, the productiveness of the soil, and the beauty of the tion of vast numbers of negroes from Africa. scenery—comprising mountains of prodigious At this period, the slave-trade was at its altitude, and plains of magnificent extent, height. The English and French, having everywhere well watered, and in consequence obtained possession of most of the Windward spread over with the most luxuriant vegetaisles, supplied their emigrant planters in the —render this island a most inviting spot; same manner. and we do not wonder that Columbus boasted of having discovered the original seat of parand we do not wonder that Columbus boasted

Abbe Raynal, in his celebrated work entitled 'East and West Indies,' says of St. Domingo:— In these delightful vales, all the tion. In 1691, Spain ceded to France half sweets of Spring are enjoyed without either the island, but it was not till 1722 that the winter or summer. There are but two seasons in the year, and they are equally fine; the ground always laden with fruit and covered with flowers, realizes the delights and ered with flowers. riches of poetical descriptions. Wherever commerce of the island were equal, if not suwe turn our eyes, we are enchanted with a perior, to those of all the other West India variety of objects, colored and reflected by islands. This prosperity, however, was not the clearest light. The air is temperate in of the kind to secure the benediction of the the day-time, and the nights are constantly God of nations. Sustained by a most op-The island is distinguished for its mineral pressive tyranny and slavery, it sowed the

The island is distinguished for its mineral resources. Silver, copper, and iron have been dug from the mountains, and gold is supposed to be abundant. Various crystal-torical part of our next epistle. also been found, to some extent. In the earlier periods of Spanish enterprise and acqui-nous history, we have received intelligence sition, among these islands, the gold mines of St. Domingo were worked with the greatest assiduity and at an immense profit. The ult., advanced northward from the Gulf of veins which were then dug, are said to be Mexico, having swept over the western coast now unproductive; but it is mentioned as a circumstance worthy of special remark, that

Nearly all the shipping in the harbor of Haeven when they yielded an immense revenue, the island was not enriched; the resirigines and the imported slaves, were poor and wretched.

nd wretched.

The sixth of December, 1492, was the with that of the severity of the gale along memorable date of this island's discovery by the whole American coast, has inspired us with fresh emotions of surprise and gratitude in view of the deligence and gratitude in view of the deligence and gratitude in view of the deligence.

words,-Liberte et Egalite.-A Jean Bar- first at St. Nicholas, on the northern coast, mountain waves, expecting every moment several errors. By comparing it with the TISTE RICHE, PACIFICATEUR DU SUD.*—The with the called Conception. He found the will-trod paths of footmen, but no track of carriage-wheels is anywhere to be were designated, subsequently, as the Carrib seen. On either side a high and evergreen tribe, and are reputed to have been remarka-1. Roger Williams did not, as the

'Ah, thou proud Ocean! what art thou to Him Who drowned a world, and hasped the waters far Above its loftiest mountains !—A light wave, That breaks, and whispers of ITS MAKER'S MIGHT!'

Review of the Year.

we shall complete the eries, or, as is most man in New England does not now do the likely, be cut down as the grass, before same? one is finished, none can tell. But with 2. The writer is mistaken in saying that ality, will become unchangeably fixed. The that colony,' on the right of Christian princes one impressive monitioe. As we stand thus owners. In this paper he, of course, animal in the isthmus that separates the gone and verted upon the language and meaning of the coming,

Tis greatly wise to talk of the our past hours, And ask them what report y there to Heaven, And how they might have been more welcome news.

It is a time when accounts are settled with tian prince who discovered it. mechanics, merchandize and labor, are paid.

It is a time with the trader for taking account of stock, and a time with all provident men, for ascertaining how stand matters in the debts and dues of earth. How fit that time ince no sooner learned that he had written mining how accounts stand in all the relations of moral influence.—how prosper our souls and the imperinhable interests of those should now be given to the work of deteraround us. for eternity.

ehalf. Her language, freighted with all the behalf. Her language, freighted with all the motives drawn from a too wasted past, and on which the modern detractors of Roger with the mo from an ever accumulating future, is 'To you, O men, I call, and my voice is to the sons against the State! lived so as to receive the approval of coners' good and salvation?- Hast thou stored thy mind with the rich treasures of religious knowledge, and Scripture truth? Art thou f 'faithful unto death?

remember that

'To-day is yesterday returned; returned Full powered to cancel, expiate, raise, adorn, And reinstate us on the rock of peace.'

Roger Williams and his Detractors.

religious character of the State of nos, in the southeast, is eighty miles long, should be in danger of meeting any one of Island, and that of its distinguished founder. pealed from the magistrates to the churches most agreeable, which at times it is next to impossible to subdue,—feelings that are well and from twenty to twenty-five miles wide.

The Cul de See extending activated from the magnetiates to the churches them.

The Cul de See extending activated from the magnetiates to the churches them. The aboriginal inhabitants were soon and he is too contented in his flippant igno- the town of Salem, in the case of the Marble rance to make us at all anxious to set him head land, and that he withdrew his fellow the question at issue, or even alluding to the derness that surrounded him? sublime truth which he was the first to pro- To this question, the opinions of manking mulgate, and with which his name is forever have already given an unequivocal answer associated. This is no new fallacy. It has The whole world is fast adopting the great been often attempted before, and on the same principle of civil right, for the first assertion subject. The Puritan defamers of Roger of which Puritan intolerance banished his Williams, have usually been very industrious from his home and his chosen work as a in warning the age against the ruinous here- minister of the gospel. History has applaudmost flourishing colonies of any age or naler oninions, which he cherished, and thus written his name on her enduring tablets, as have they often blinded their readers to the a distinguished benefactor of mankind. It is motives which prompted him, and to the un-speakable good which he was the first to in-to dispute what he suffered and performed corporate in civil society. But notwithstand- for humanity, or to excuse the treatment ing this reiteration of heresy, this incessant de- which he received from his brethren in Mastraction which filled the early annals of Mas-sachusetts. sachusetts, the truth has still been kept in mind. It has still been seen by all unpreindiced minds, that standing out amidst all his other opinions on minor subjects, such as Pu-

property was immense. This intelligence,

the whole American coast, has inspired us

in view of the deliverance granted to us.

asserts, 'come out against the power of the magistrate to punish breach of the Sabbath, profane swearing, and the like offences against the first table of the divine law.' He offences in such cases as did disturb the cir-The last page in the volume of another il peace.'-Winthrop, Vol. 1, p. 162. In all ear, has now been turned. We have al. other cases, he denied this right, as an invaready commenced the volume of 1847. When sion of personal freedom; and what intelligent

each is it certain that the last page in the 'he sent a treatise to the Court of Assistants book that records his life's history will soon at Boston, which he had also left with the have been written and sealed up until the Governor at Plymouth,' in which 'he dis-Judgment. It is solemny instructive thus to puted the validity of the charter, charged think of a passing mortal existence-of the King James with falsehood, &c., &c. The evidence that is continually increasing, and truth is this: While at Plymouth, he had that will finally have reached its aggregate, written a paper, as he says, for the private by which character and destiny for immor- satisfaction of the Governor and Council of ast with its many mementoes, the future to give away the lands of savage tribes withwith its many voices, join now in uttering out first purchasing them of their rightful the Patent granted by King James I., in which he claimed the right of giving away the land in virtue of his being the first Chris the world, and when the dues of farming,

such a paper, than, in the exercise of their mandate of perverted and persecuting power, The voice of wisdom cries to us on this Massachusetts. And this is one of the acts

There are other errors in matters of fact of men. Blessed is the man that heareth me, watching daily at my gates, waiting at the posts of my doors. For whoso findeth me, findeth life, and shall obtain favor of the Lord. But he that sinneth against me, to point out, for we are willing to take the Lord. But he that sinneth against me, wrongeth his own soul: all they that hate me worst account which has ever been given of Mr. Williams' conduct in Massachusetts, and death.' Reader, hast thou heretofore we still think that all pure-minded men will science and of God! Hast thou paid thy spiritual debts, and lived less for time than for eternity? Hast thou been sufficiently and intolerance—that the Puritans persecuted and banished him, as they did scores of others. mulous of doing good, of imitating Christ in ers, without sufficient cause. To forbid the all the passive and active graces that so beau-tifully adorn his life? Hast thou been disinerested? Hast thou been meek? Hast thou persecution; and this is precisely what the been forgiving? Hast thou been diligent government of Massachusetts did in the case in thy calling? Hast thou been constant at of Roger Williams, and in those of a multithe mercy seat? Hast thou labored for oth-Supposing all that has been said against

did think that the churches in Boston ought with thy feet planted in this path, pursuing thy course with an eye on heaven and that thy course with an eye on heaven and that crown of peerless lustre,' which awaits thee it fifther that those of England while residing there—that he did think the taking of an oath an act of If conscious of a too delinquent past, let worship, and therefore not to be imposed or an unregenerate man-that he did write a private treatise on the rights of savages to their own lands, and read it in manuscript to his friends, and even that he preached agains the cross in the flag of the Province as a rel ic of Popery-for in this consisted all his instigation of Mr. Endicott to remove it .- is MESSES. EDITORS,-In the Boston Record- there in all this anything which, by the laws , of December 24, 1846, is an article signed of justice and right, could be pronounced a C.,' coming, it may be supposed, from the crime against society? Is there anything Rev. R. Crowell, the Secretary of the Essex which any Court in England, save that o County Home Missionary Society, in which he the Star Chamber or the High Commission attempts to justify his own and the Salem in the worst days of the Stuarts, would have Gazette's most uncalled-for assault upon the dared to punish? Or again, supposing it to Rhode be true that, feeling himself that he knew little of what he wrote about, be admonished for their singular injustice to right. The Secretary, however, has publish- ship from these churches for not complying ed a formal reply to your remarks on his re- with his request. Is all this, or any part of port, in which he professes to appeal to histo- it, a matter for which a distinguished minis ry, and narrates at length the whole catalogue ter of the gospel, beloved and honored by his f irregular opinions which the prejudiced parish, is to be dragged before a Court of civwriters of the time ever ascribed to Roger il magistrates, at length banished from the Williams, though without at all discussing Province, or obliged to flee to the wintry wil-

sies into which he had fallen, and the singue ed his sacrifices and achievements, and has

'I Can't Afford it.' 'I can't afford it.' Such an excuse he ritanism was constantly busying itself in dis-cussing, there was a great principle of right disciples of Christ. But was it as often true? which Puritanism had never dreamed of- You cannot afford to give for the promotion the principle that the civil power may not of the cause of truth, when God has said control the conscience,—that man is accoungive, and it shall be given you, good measure, table for his religion to God alone,—that be- pressed down and running over. You canfore the law all are equal, Papist and Protes- not afford to honor God with your substance, tant, Jew and Turk, Christian and Pagan. and with the first fruits of your increase This principle, which all at length admit, it when you hear the solemn asseveration o has been seen that Roger Williams was the Jehovah, that in so doing your barns shall be first to assert and to carry into practice. Now filled with plenty. You cannot afford it this is the merit, the only prominent merit, Now, dear friend, the Saviour knows that in which has been claimed for him; and are we your case, that excuse is false. Every day to understand that the Rev. Mr. Crowell and in the sight of angels and of men, you are his flippant reporter in the Salem Gazette showing it to be false, in gratifying yourself, nue, the island was not enriched; the resident Spaniards, though tyrants over the about spaniards, the about spaniards are the about spaniards and the spaniards are the about spaniards are the about spaniards and the spaniards are the about spaniards are the about spaniards and the spaniards are the about spaniards are the ab But in the article in the Recorder, the it, these purchases you made to please your writer has volunteered a defence of the Pu- appetite, your pride, or some friend, say you ritans in their treatment of Mr. Williams, might give something more to the cause of and it is for this purpose that he makes out benevolence. God is evidently giving to the catalogue of false opinions which were you, and for what? That you may keep the * Liberty and Equality. To John Baptist Riche, for and rapidly drifting alogue, we regret to perceive that there are it up, if you will, but remember that in the

sight of Heaven, he is considered a fool that sight of Heaven, he is considered a fool that does it, and is to have the doom of such a fool in eternity. Lay it out if you choose for your own gratification, or for the gratification, or for the gratification, or for the gratification, or for the gratification of your family, and friends, but let it be impressed on your mind that if you are prospered in such a course, it will be a fear good things in this life. But perhaps you are not prospered in it. You meet with losses and trouble just as others supposed you would, and as you had reason to expect if you are one of God's children. His people anciently sometimes earned arages to put into bags with holes. If you will read the first chapter of Haggai, you will learn why they did it, and why you may not be more prospered. You cannot afford to be so covetous. It is not giving, but withholding, that tendeth to poverty. If you keep on withholding, that tendeth to poverty. If you keep on withholding, that tendeth to poverty. If you keep on withholding, the Lord, true to his word, will chasten you for your disobedience to him, or disown you at the judgment. If you ever again say, I cannot afford it, say it to covetousness—to the demon spirit within, or without, that may be pleading with you to withhold from the cause of Christ. But never, no never, say it to the pleadings of love, and of God, in bedoes it, and is to have the doom of such a cause of Christ. But never, no never, say it to the pleadings of love, and of God, in be-philosophy, or vain deceit, after the tra-

and conscience, as well as heart. Such di- the word of God. fallen state and consequent need of a quick- passes upon other men? ening power from on high. He declares the Again he remarks: 'All the laws of influa foreclosure to heaven, until overcome by principles of his being.' He conclude

ence, utter a denial of all this. They pro-claim, in the spirit of Pelagius himself, that man has lost little, if any, moral ability by of the sinner to God be deemed a strange the fall. They declare him in his natural state equal to all the claims which his Maker urges upon him ; and while speaking of the Change of conduct and character we know

Repository, On the Doctrine of the Spirit's sentence: 'The Spirit's work is according to Influences,' is to our mind a painful specimen the laws of mind, and the success of the word, of the desired to the laws of mind, and the success of the word, on the generic principle of success in re-fear, has too extensively obtained. The aim of the writer is stated to be 'to trace some of ject!'

the other. We cannot understand why a sibilities of law. We conceive these to be as truly the same laws of mind. To give up the integrity of man's mental constitution, is to surrender the testimony of consciousness, and with it, both the sense of amenability to law, and the fact of its intelligent application to us. It is to blot out moral philosophy from the list of the sciences, and reduce man to the condition of idiocy or the brute. Every blow aimed at the elements of the intelligent nature of man, strikes equally at the doctrine of his accountability, and the position of our race in the moral universe. The Spirit's work in conversion is not to reader the mind capable of responding to truth. This capability is innate. The mind is constitutionally daapted to the apprehension of truth, and truth adapted to influence mind. The element of reason in man, embracing in the term all that in him which is the subjective ground of responsibility, is like reason in an angel, or in God himself. It is his image in man. It is of God's creating, and after his own likeness. To it he reveals himself, as to that im man which can understand and appreciate his communications, and apprehend the true relations and fitness of things.' in man which can understand communications, and apprehenand fitness of things.'

We would not be understood to urge that there is not running through all this, and the rest of the writer. there is not running through all this, and the rest of the article, a vein of truth, just as gold more Germans, have had weekly meetings for may be found in the vicinity of quicksand. But if the sentiment which it inculcates with so much fulness and so little qualification, be not disparaging to the work of the This spirit of inquiry was awakened by the latter had been contained by the containing the containint the containing the containing the containing the containing th Holy Spirit on the heart, and in contrariety to the instructions of the Gospel and its most accredited teachers, then must we hereafter learn anew the lessons of our faith.

We must consult other standards of inter-we must consult of the foot of another. pretation; we must sit at the feet of another sults. Some few have become Protesta class of teachers; we must lay again the foundation of the first principles of the doc-

fines the prominence due to reason as possessed by man, and as relating him to the lic church' seceeders from Rome, but in the

seesed by man, and as relating him to the moral universe:—

'Reason is essentially unique in the universe of moral beings, and alike in its ligitumate intimations, whether situated in the divine Being, in angels, or in men. If not, there is so correspondence in the parts of the divine economy in this respect, and no 'root sto' for the inception of a moral system. If reason is one thing in God, and another in angels, and still another in man, what foundation for intellectual intercourse can there be between the parties' What common reference to the same rule of right, the one same bond of relationship? The reason of man must be the counterpart of the reason of God, if God puts man in intellectual correspondence with himself—extends over man his institutes of moral government, and holds him to the responsibility of acting according to the mind and will of God. In one moral universe, the elements of mind, finite or infinite, must be in kind the same, and hold the relationship of common elements of reason and moral being, and this is man's intellectual relation to the

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half of a sinful, suffering world. F. dition of men, after the rudiments of the world and not after Christ.' The main objection to all the foregoing is, not that it con-The Office Work of the Holy Spirit, tains no truth, but that it overlooks a mos The teachings of Scripture in regard to the necessity of the Spirit's influence in the ological truth, viz.: the influence of depravity noral renovation and sanctification of men, on the moral powers. To affirm that there is are explicit. This necessity is founded in the consequences of that depravity which has become deeply seated in the human mind timony of consciousness, of experience, and

vines as Edwards, Dwight and Fuller, who have been regarded as entering clearly and fully into the teaching and spirit of the New hearts of men, is every near in accordance Testament, insist on the indispensableness of the Spirit in order that any part of the moral Paul, we suppose will not be denied to have nature of man, may be reached effectually and purified. Paul taught everywhere, taught as it be urged that his change was miraculous. well the Ephesians, as the Romans, man's utter and so far differing from the moral change that

understanding of man to be darkened through encing the will, are in as full play, on the subthe ignorance that is in him, and because of the blindness of his heart.' His whole moral and spiritual nature has passed under the controversy with Dr. Spring, in saying that power of a paralysis which if not utterly de- 'regeneration takes place in the honest and structive of all his energies of perception, af- right use of the faculties of the mind, and the fection and will, is yet, as all human history conversion and return of a sinner to God is and the Bible prove, a bar to holiness and characterized by the exercise of the ligitimate an agency mightier than he.

But at various periods in the history of the church, doctrines have come into vogue which virtually, and in their practical influnecessity of the Holy Spirit, his agency is yet made so secondary, is so modified and narrowed, as almost to displace the absolute necessity of his influence from view.

An article in a late number of the Biblical

of the writer is stated to be 'to trace some of the characteristics of the work of the Spirit, as seen in the light of reason and the Bible.'

In pursuance of this aim he says:—

It may be more popular than the old, and that which we have been accustomed to In pursuance of this aim he says:—

'This work is not for the supply of defective faculties of mind; it is not in place of any that are disparaged or wanting since the apostacy of man, or to amend deficiencies in the constitutional elements of his intelligent nature. He has all the faculties now which he had before the fall, or will ever have, and all that are needed and appropriate to his sphere of existence and responsibilities. He has all the susceptibilities which he had at the creation, and is inherently capable of all that lies within the range of his designed being; of becoming an angel of a devil, and that too in the way of the intelligent and conscious formation of character, under the resonance of the other. We cannot understand why a the attributes of man now, as of any other responsi-ble being. The claims of a perfect law are as ap-propriately applicable to him now, as when in the garden of Eden, or to the fallen or unfallen spirits of other worlds. Character in him rises from the His lapse, blocking out some new theory that will renrecovery, and confirmed holiness, are according to the same laws of mind. To give up the integrity of

veals himself, as to that tand and appreciate his schedd the true relations Brondway Tabernacle, on Sunday, the 13th

In the following paragraph, the writer de-last, do not assume to be Protestants, but call

Mr. Th with so This among which j raised, liberty v which T at home rejoices idea of not the of Germ Re

> Last Coburn, the Bap tions of son, of E Mr. W. sermon ! from 2 to every We shall in our n Mr. Chi pastor, b of Fishe

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which helped compose his agitation, and he arose and addressed the throne of grace in labor. German. Then followed a hymn in the same language, the music of which was very plaintive, and was peculiar in this that the voices ceased at the end of every line or two,
the organ playing on, and then after a few

Beloved brethren of the Green Mountain

that he had the Bible for his foundation, he proceeded to relate some of the hindrances that the Romish church had placed in Reflector not only furnishes all the advantaindividuals by petty persecutions, and through the instrument of confession. In one case the priest would not grant absolution to a woman, till she had dissuaded her husband from attending the meetings of Mr. G.—, and when he announced the fact that that woman was now with her husband before them publicly withdrawing from communication. We offer you the paper on very reasonable terms.

We are confident of success in the state of a convenient medium of communication for all notices and appointments of important public meetings which their interests may demand. We offer you the paper on very reasonable terms. We are confident of success in this enterlicly withdrawing from communion with the
Roman Catholic church, and would go to
confession no more, the excited audience,
forgetting it was the Sabbath, made a loud
demonstration of applause which, however,
was instantly checked. He appealed to them
if, when they had been insulted in every if, when they had been insulted in every way of anonymous letters, placarding the ing standerous and injurious reports of their teacher, he had not preached love to their enemies. The Roman hierarchy had called him an adventurer, seeking their money; he asked them if he had ever received their money for the office he had performed for them, and vice had gone from his door without receiving the office of the Christian Reflector in Lud-

He spoke of liberty of conscience as being the great idea of this country, and alluded to the change in this respect in his little Ludlow, Vt., Jan. 1st, 1847. the_change in this respect in his little flock who a few months ago had no Bible. And when he spoke of the promise he had made to preach the truths of the Bible to his new congregation, he pressed that book warmly to his heart and said, 'while there is a star in the American banner, or a promise the state to whom the Reflector has heretofore. a star in the American banner, or a promise in the word of God,' he would so preach. In regard to the movement in America, of which this is the start, he said there were hundreds by having them mailed in common with the rest of the edition from Ludlow. waiting for it, for some one to go forward. At the outset Ronge had but 21 adherents and They began with more than four times the Messes. Editors,—Your press is one number Ronge did.

was in many places highly impassioned and wish, therefore, to make it the medium of eloquent, and but for the day would have communicating to the public some incidents been frequently interrupted with applause, he preached a sermon in the German tongue here under the flag of the capitol.

in number, and assented to the various parts.

among the 40,000 Germans of this city, which promises much for the cause of truth. which promises much for the cause of truth. A breach has been made, and a standard raised, around which they who love religious liberty will rally. The spirit of political liberty which works so strongly among the Germans at home, and when transferred to this country rejoices in our institutions, will work out the idea of liberty of conscience, and we don't have the side of the country and immediately set out by the side of the cause of them. idea of liberty of conscience, and we doubt not the time is near, when the vast population of Germans in this country will be free in-

Mr. Chick, of Bennington; Address to the tion of the purchasers, not to take Sarah south pastor, by Rev. Mr. Carpenter, of New Lon-with the rest of them, fearing from her age

in a body. The choir performed a chant pleasant and thriving village, where bro. Co-

Vermont.

notes they struck in again. Immediately af State,—We deem it proper to inform you, notes they struck in again. Immediately after this followed a ceremony which drew tears from many eyes, though what was spoken was said in German. Two young men from the little flock came into the pulpit bringing a copy of the Bible, which they presented to their religious teacher, indicating by it that they expected him to preach to them its truths; and he in accepting it promised to preach nothing but Christ and him crucified.

He then took the text of his sermon in English these words of Christ, iff the Son therefore shall make you free, ye shall be free indeed.' After alluding to his position

State,—We deem it proper to inform you, and all in other States who have patronized the Vermont Observer, for we hope still to be favored with your patronage, that subsequent to issuing an extra for the Vermont edition of the Christian Reflector, the subscribers have become jointly interested in the circulation of this paper among you. We especially hope to send if into all the Baptist churches of the State, and we wish it might be introduced into every family. We are confident that all families which shall receive and read the Reflector, the subscribers have become jointly interested in the circulation of this paper among you. We especially hope to send if into all the Baptist churches of the State, and we wish it might be introduced into every family. We are confident that all families which shall receive and read the Vermont Observer, for we hope still to be favored with your patronage, that subsequent to issuing an extra for the Vermont distorted with your patronage, that subscribers have become jointly interested in the circulation of the Christian Reflector, the subscribers have become jointly interested in the circulation of the Christian Reflector, the subscribers have become jointly interested in the circulation of the Christian Reflector, the subscribers have become jointly interested in the circulation of the Christian Reflector, the subscribers have become jointly interested in the circulation of the Chris free indeed.' After alluding to his position and the support he received from the fact

We trust it will be borne in mind that the their way. They had attempted to influence individuals by petty persecutions, and through

We ask you to try this paper one year. If door of the place of their meetings, circulating slanderous and injurious reports of their

if any who had applied to him for aid or ad-All business communications relating to

low, Vt. AARON ANGIER. J. M. GRAVES

Slavery in the District of Columbia.

among the few that speaks plainly, and yet After finishing the English discourse, which

from the words, 'Who is on the Lord's side.'
The main drift of the discourse was to show up the errors of Rome. He introduced a copy of the New Testament in German, published by the authority of Bishop Hughes, who in the preface disapproved of the practice which was common of reading the Scriptures, but he had decided nevertheless to give them an authorized version. In speaking of the celibacy of the clergy, he read to his German audience from Bishop Hughes' version these words—'and when Jesus was the owner of many slaves, and I think was the owner of many slaves, and I version these words—'and when Jesus was come into Peter's house, he saw his wife's mother laid, and sick of a fever.' Even the children are members of the Methodist church. I have their certification of the Methodist church. children among the Germans, saw and apchildren among the Germans, saw and appreciated the point, which excited a general preciated the point, which excited a general The certificates are of the very first order. At the conclusion of the sermon, a decla-At the conclusion of the sermon, a declaration of their belief was read in German, during the reading of which they arose in a body, men, women and children, about fifty in number, and assented to the various parts. They have not formed a church, but a congregation. They reject the peculiar errors of the Romish church, article by article, such as the worship of images, relics, and very common remark, Munroe will certainauricular confession, &c. In the common ly free aunt Sarah.' 'He'll never think of acceptation of the term they are evangelical, but they adhere to the Romish errors of infant baptism and confirmation. They recognize the right of the church to choose their own pastor and provide for the annual election of the officers who administer the affairs rah and her seven children and five grandof the church. The essential parts of this declaration of belief, was translated by Rev. Mr. Thompson, who conducted the services, with some appropriate remarks which he introduced by giving Rev. Mr. G. the hand of before leaving the pen, that they were all sold fellowship.

This is the beginning of a movement of what awaited them till the slave dealers for the South. No explanation was given them

will be free inMallah.

Mallah.

Mallah.

Mallah.

Mallah.

Mallah.

Mallah.

Mile. She I third was permitted to see his children; but after some effort, he was permitted to see his wife. She I third was permitted to see his wife. She I third was permitted to see his wife. She I third was permitted to see his wife. She I third was permitted to see his wife. She I third was permitted to see his wife. She I third was permitted to see his wife. She I third was permitted to see his wife. She I third was permitted to see his was permitted to s Recognition at Pittsfield, N. H. wife. She, I think, was put in a separate apartment from the children, but in a most Last week, on Thursday, Rev. J. Milton filthy, loathsome prison. It was by long and Coburn, was publicly recognized as pastor of earnest entreaty, and by showing a line from the Baptist church in Pittsfield, N. H. Por-persons of distinction in Washington that he tions of scripture were read by Rev. Mr. Ma- was permitted to see her. When he showed son, of Henniker; Prayer was offered by Rev. his letters, the growling keeper remarked, Mr. Wells, of the Congregational church; Old man we don't allow this; we don't make sermon by Rev. Mr. Cummings, of Concord, a practice of letting one go to see them.' But from 2 Cor. 4: 2— Commending ourselves finally he went in, found his wife faint, sad to every man's conscience in the sight of God.' and ghastly; neither dared speak above their We shall publish an abstract of this discourse breath. Thus confined a little while togethin our next. Prayer of recognition by Rev. er, Luke found out that it was in cantempla-

the name of Mrs. Walsh; and the latter gave sician, to Baltimore, staid three or four days, Sarah or her husband till the April following returned to the city on Thursday, and was arto redeem her; several of the citizens, mem- rested and held to bail. So the affair stands. the object; and Gerrit Smith, of New York, cording to the strict ettiquette of dueling. made up the balance. And when April came, But connected with this affair, there is a free papers were made out, and Sarah had painful, melancholy incident; that is, the her freedom. But to return to Manchester. deathof Senator Barrow, of Louisiana. He Sarah remained there while her husband bore the challenge, and went to Baltimore as conceive what she suffered in her feelings. that medical aid could do, he died on Thurs-The places were filthy and loathsome; she day morning. His funeral was attended yes-Nothing but the floor on which to sleep. She has left a wife and three children. His death said her appetite and sleep forsook her. She has spread a deep gloom over the Senate, and

large cauldron, boiled, taken out and thrown

into something of a trough and eaten. But the trying time was, when the children and grand-children were started off for Tennessee. Her husband had come back, but as they have both told me, when the drove, including the children, passed by the house and find them, and die with them. Her religion and integrity are proverbial. Never Missionary Services at Bowdoin Square. has a word of denunciation against her old

Washington.

Washington, Jan. 1st, 1847. MESSRS. EDITORS,—One month of this short ession has passed, and Congress has hardly got ready for business. Holidays, deaths, fu-

nerals, &c. have much interrupted its progress. The President's Message, or that portion of it relating to the war with Mexico, was discussed for several days. The debate was extremely pointed and animated. It was closed by aid of the Previous Question on Monday of this week. Col. Baker, of Illinois, by composered had the floor for the concluding mon consent, had the floor for the concluding speech. He holds a commission in, and was His speech was divest.

His speech was divest.

Reading records of council; the Scriptures fresh from, the army. His speech was divested of all party character, and listened to with deep attention. His object was, to call the attention of Congress to the extreme sufferings and wants of the army. Indeed, he was orand wants of the army. Indeed, he was ordered here by Gen Taylor partly for that obdered here by Gen Taylor partiy for that ob-ject. He spoke of the embarrassments aris-ing from want of available funds of food modi-by the pastor. ing from want of available funds, of food, medicine and clothing; said that sickness and TEMPERANCE CONVENTION .- Our friends in death, had made inroads far beyond what was Belknap County, New Hampshire, had a spiritgenerally known; that his own regiment from ed Temperance Convention at Meredith Bridge Illinois, which went out eight hundred strong, the 25th ult., Josiah Steams, Esq. was Pres robust, young men, had lost over one hun- ident, and A. G. Weeks and Charles Lane dred by death, though they had not been in, Esgrs. Secretaries. The opening prayer was or near a battle; and over two hundred dis- offered by Rev. Mr. Cook, of Meredith Village. charged from sickness had gone home living Mr. Ham, of this city, enlivened the meeting skeletons, or were on the sick list yet; that the Baltimore regiment of five hundred and entertained the large audience for two hours eighty-three, had lost two hundred and six, with one of his most effective speeches. Exthat these regiments were not more than an cellent resolutions were adopted on the occa-THOUSAND (besides those killed and mortally Boston Recorder.—Rev. E. D. Moore, wounded) now lie entombed in the valley of whose editorial connection with this old and the Rio Grande—that Mexico was scarcely crippled at all from the war; that she was never stronger, more united, and her people more enthusiastic, than to-day. That whatmore enthusiastic, than to-day. That whatever was to be done effectually against Mexico should be done before hot weather and
the sickly season. He represented the wants
of the soldiers for clothing as beyond concentoward his brethren of the press a spirit of of the soldiers for clothing as beyond conception. His speech made quite an impression on the House, and a resolution offered by him and capable direction, its high character. the House with great unanimity.

Bill, including the Wilmot Anti-Slavery proviso. This Wilmot proviso is becoming the Romanism, realize sufficient prosperity in troublesome question of the session; it seems their new undertaking, to somewhat enlarge troublesome question of the session; it seems to be conceded on all hands, that our government will exact of Mexico, an indemnity for the expenses of the war, that she has nothing with which to pay but territory. Territory and to all who desire a journal free from any with which to pay but territory. Territory and to all who desire a journal free from any we must take. Shall it be slave or free? Ah, distinctive denominational character, or who there's the rub; the Wilmot proviso adopted can afford to take one, besides that which by the House last August, but not assented to keeps them well advised of the great moveby the Senate excluding slavery forever from ments of their own church and of reform, the any territory to be acquired by Mexico. North- Alliance strongly commends itself. ern Democrats, and Northern Whigs, with a unanimity that for once, did honor to the free North, stood shoulder to shoulder for the Falls in the society of which Rev. Mr. Byproviso. The great question is now, whether ram is pastor, still continues with undithe North will adhere or receive? I learn minished interest. Nineteen were received

more slave territory is to be acquired in that quarter, the war will be terminated. They have no relish for a cordon of free States, running from the Atlantic to the Pacific in the cord of Texas. But I are the cord of Texas and the cord of Texas are the cord of rear of Texas. But I confess, I have my solemn fears, that the North will, for the one allow us to assure him of our hearty apprecihundred and ninety-ninth time, quail, and the ation of his favors. South triumph.

The priliminary steps toward a Duel, were We regret the necessity that obliges us to taken last week, between Mr. Davis, of Ken- omit this week, much that claims insertion. tucky, and Mr. Bayly, of Virginia. It originated in a debate in the House; the word 'lie' was used by Bayly in reference to what Datea and coffee, has been largely voted down. with the rest of them, fearing from ner age wish and feelings she would be troublesome. She was sold to Mr. Botts, P. M., at Manchester. Luke ascertained that she could be bought of singing was excellent, and greatly to the credit Botts for \$250, I think. He left her, returnof the choir. The church is situated in a ed to Washington, interceded with a humane the alarm, and B. was arrested and put under states.

money, to go back and buy her. She did so. went with his 'second,' who was Senator Bar-Luke bought her, and took the bill of sale in row, of Louisiana, and Dr. Young, his phybers of Congress and others, contributed to Many suppose there must yet be a fight ac-

came to this city. She has told it over to me the 'friend' of Mr. Davis, took a severe cold, in her own modest way, and says, no one can was taken violently sick, and in spite of all and her children at first almost sickened at terday, by an immease concourse, including the sight of their food, and could not taste it. the President and heads of departments. He confessed she had no idea there could be none seem to lay it to heart more than Mr. such a difference between slaves there and in Davis.

Washington. One item of their food was Next week, I presume the War Bills will cabbage; coarse large leaves, thrown into a be brought forward.

Miscellanea.

where they were, neither of them could endure the sight, and did not, and could not look out, even to see them pass. So wrung was the mother's heart, that she dared not trust appeared well to the last. Though we might her eyes, to take the last look of her children have used it longer, it had seen the best days that were then leaving her forever. She can- of its service, while our own love of typonot allude to this scene without her eyes filling in a moment with tears. She has heard to the large company to whom we weekly once from them, that they were in Nashville,
Tenn. I have written several letters for her, but can get no answer. She has been to see me several times, entreating me to buy them, or help her to the means that she might go

has a word of denunciation against her old master or the purchasers of her children escaned her. She reads of them in toward for the purchasers of her children escaned her. She reads of them in toward for the purchasers of the p kindness; but when she alludes to her children, her anguish is beyond concealment.

I have thus given you the brief outline of I have thus given you the brief outline of this slave case; comment is not needed. This is slavery in the District of Columbia! where the free States make their laws. the free States make their laws.

E. D. C.

Et and very interesting account of our missions, and review of their history during the year. Rev. Mr. Abbot, returned missionary, was present, and happily addressed the nu merous assembly. Rev. Mr. Hague also made an eloquent address. Prayers were offered by Dr. Sharp, Rev. Messrs. Neale and Banvard, and a liberal collection for missions was taken at the close.

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE AND FAMILY VISITER Mr. King, of New York, has given notice of his intention to introduce the two million

particular ones from the North to recede, with The Sheet Anchor, an excellent little The moment the South are satisfied no sheet devoted especially to the cause of sea-

Editor's Eable.

Asahel C. Kendrick, Professor of Greek Language and Literature in Madison University. Hamilton: Samuel C. Griggs. Boston: Gould, Kendall & Lincoln. The skill and ability of the author as one

Sprague, D. D. Albany: E. H. Pease. Boston: Gould, Kendall & Lincoln. We are glad to see this fourth edition of an excellent book. In practical wisdom, and piety, and felicity of style, it is deserving of the high award rendered it as a book for daughters, in the formative steps of a good fe-male education.

General Intelligence.

DOMESTIC.

THE WAR WITH MEXICO.—GAIN AND LOSS.—
The number of wreeks on the Mexican coast, since the war commenced, is deserving of notice. A since quater fatality seems to attend our shipping in that quarter. It may be doubted whether our loss of steamers and vessels of war in this direction, does not already exceed the aggregate of the Mexican navy.

Dedication at East Greenwich, R. I.

Divine Providence permitting, the meeting-buse recent by rected by the First Baptist church in this place, will be pend for public worship on Thursday, Jan. 7, 1887. Educators service to commence at 10 coleck, A. M. Service will also be held at 64 o'clock, P. M. The public are resonant and vessels of war in this direction, does not already exceed the aggregate of the Mexican navy.

Divine Providence permitting, the meeting-buse recent by rected by the First Baptist church in this place, will be pend for public worship on Thursday, Jan. 7, 1887. Education of Thursday, Jan. 7,

Another U. S. Vessel Lost.—The U. S. brig
Somers, Capt. Semmes, which has for some months
been performing blockade duty at Vera Cruz, which has for some months
been performing blockade duty at Vera Cruz, which has for some months
been performing blockade duty at Vera Cruz, which has for some months
been performing blockade duty at Vera Cruz, which has the seem of the study of the state of the

INPLUENZA.—--trobably at no period have we known more persons afflicted with Influenza and Catarrh, than at present. To persons of robust habits, it has been mild; but severe on delicate constitutions. Influenza, though supposed to be only a form of a severe cold, is in fact an epidemic.—

OFFICE, JOY'S BUILDING, NO. SI WASHINGTON ST.

Marriages.

Deaths.

Lincoln. The skill and ability of the author as one of the first Greek scholars of the age, are conspicuous throughout this much needed work. A proof of its acceptance with the public, is found in its having so soon reached a second edition.

The Young Lady's Home, by Mrs. Louisa C. Tuthill. Boston: William B. Reynolds & Co. Tuthill. Boston: William B. Reynolds & Co. A book for the season, of beautiful mechanical execution, with a fine variety of instructive and profits-ble reading.

Letter to A Daughter, by William B. Sprague, D. D. Albany: E. H. Pease. Boston:

Special Noticen

Rhode Island Baptist State Convention. A quarterly meeting of the Board of the R. I. B. S. Convention will be held at Pawtucket, on Tuesday, Jammy 12, 1847, at 9 o'clock, A. M. Sermon by Rev. F. Smith, of Providence.

JEREMIAN CHAPLIN, Sec. Providence, Dec. 20, 1348

Dedication at East Greenwich, R. I.

MASSACRE OF THE NESTORIAN CHRISTIANS.—
Letters from Constantinople to the London Chronicle, are filled with details of horrible massacres of the Nestorians, by their barbarian neighbors, under Khan Bey. Thirty-seven Nestorian villages had been pillaged and burnt, and the most frightful atrocities committed. Such of the inhabitants sescaped massacre, were wanderers in cold and hunger.

New AND CALVEL—Sales were made at \$73, 78, 92 and \$100. Cows AND CALVEL—Sales were noticed at \$17, 18, 20, 21, 26, 28, 31 and \$42.

Surer and Largel—Sales of lots at from 75 c. to \$1,12 and \$1,120 to 2,25, and one lot at \$5,00. We also noticed a lot of 31 Extra Sheep from Albany, fed by Geo. Clark, Eq., of Springfield, Oswego county, N. v., taken for about \$5 per head, and were purchased by Mr. Hiscock, Eq., Quincy Market.

Swing.—Sales at wholesale, at 41 c. for Sows and 51 c. for Barrows. At retail, from 54 to 61 c.

N. B. About 200 head of Cattle remained unsold at the close of the Market.



Meetings.

* Blank Forms of Proposal for Insurance, and Rules

* Blank Forms of Proposal for Insurance, and Rules

and By-Laws of the Company, may be had at the Office.

of Mr. Gordon in a few days.—Albany Argus.

A son of Mr. George Cook, of Greenfield, about a year and a half old, was so shockingly burnt by its clothes taking fire while his brother was absent from the house a few minutes on the 26th inst., that he died on the 27th.—Bid.

Volunteers are allowed seven dollars per month, twenty-one dollars to uniform themselves with, and 2 1-2 cents per mile travel from their residence to the place of muster, and from the place of their discharge to their homes.

Metrings.

a Blank Forms of Proposal for Insurance, and Rule and Blacon, proposal for Insurance, and Rule and Blacon, proposal for Insurance, and Rule and Blacon, proposal for Insurance, and Rule and Place of Insurance, and Rule and Blacon, proposal for Insurance, and Rule and Bla

the place of muster, and from the place of their discharge to their homes.

The child of Mrs. Mary Armour, living in Josephine street, Baltimore, aged 3 years, was on Sunday left by its mother, for two or throe minutes, early after unprotected by a fender. When discovered, the child was enveloped in flames, which were not extinguished until they had burnt it in so shocking a manner that its life is despaired of.

The Amherst (Mass.) Express states that wells in that vicinity are unusually low for this season of the year, and some are quite dry.

The veteran statesman, Gen. Erastus Root, of Delhi, Delaware Co., N. Y., who, for about fufty years, had been prominent in official life, died a few days ago in New York, on his way to visit his daughter, Mrs. Hobbie, wife of the Deputy Post Master General.

Lotteries have been abolished in South Carolina.

A few days ago, we published a paragraph from the Sence of Observer, stating that Dr. Goss, of Variet, had been missing since the evening of the 1st of November, and that fears were enterstained he had been murdered. The Albamy Journal says that the remains of the dogtor had been found in a Bollow log, horniby mutilated.—Commercial.

Teams crossed the river on the ice to-day, for the first time.—Albany Ex., Jour., 24th.

Accounts from the Cattarangus Reservation in the West, of Dec. 24th, speak of much sickness and mortality among the emigration Reservation in the West, of Dec. 24th, speak of much sickness and mortality among the emigration Reservation in the West, of Dec. 24th, speak of much sickness and mortality among the emigration Reservation in the West, of Dec. 24th, speak of much sickness and mortality among the emigration of the dogtor had been found in a Bollow log, horniby mutilated.—Commercial.

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Orders have been given to the Receiving officers at the Costom House, in this city, to receive nothing but Specie or Treasury Notes, in payment for moneys due the Government, after this day.

ZENAS SNOW, SC COMMERCIAL STREET, will supply GARGA OF RIGGING, CHAID CABLES, ASCHOUS and SALLS, at deer satice, and on mancache terms.

Also on band, a general measurement of commands and salls, at characteristic commands.

Cyclopedia of English Literature.

THE present number contains 24 beautiful word cuts, and fornishes specimens of the writings and lives of systems of fifty sothers, among which are Spencer, Southwell, Daniels, Fairfax, Wotton, Shakapeare, Donne, Bu Johnson, Bessmoot, Fletcher, Brown, Quarius, Herburt, Cartwright, Lovelace, Kandojoh, Scott, Marikovi, Monteposery, James VI., Earl of Stirling, Drummond, Berling, Johnson, Markov, and Stirling, Drummond, Berlin, Johnson, Markov, Ed.

Cartweight, Active the American Control of Stirling, Dress of Stirling, Dress of Stirling, Dress of Stirling, Dress of Stirling, Johnston, Marlow, sec.

There has been but once voice from the press in regard to this work, and that in the highest degree communicatory—the presses make real austiane its high character, and as the work progresson, it will be found constantly increasing in invest. Jose published by GOULD, KENDALL & LINCOLN,

GOULD, KENDALL & LINCOLN,

(C)—A few requestible men, who are equipment the business, will find profession employment as transiting agents, on application to the publishme.

None need apply but them who can give the best of reference for character and shifty.

New Greek Book.

A N Introduction to the Greek Language, containing at the outline of the Gransmar, with appropriate success, the use of acknowled and private learners, by Asshel C. Kee drick, Professor of the Greek Language and Literatures and Madison University: second delition, revised and eshape Hamilton, N. Tr. B. C. Griggs. New York: for sale b M. H. Newman & Co. Boston: Goods Kennill & Liscoln. Cincinnati, Ohio: W. H. Moore & Co.

From the New Ferk Resorder.

As an elementary week, it is more superior so snything hitherto prepared for the American realest. It excels expecially in a held analysis of the Greek mean and girls. The declarations and instructions considers with wonderful accuracy to both the facts and the philosophy of language. The author has exhibited the most familiar and accurate knowledge of the Greek tangue, by the precision with which his definitions are expressed. The book is beautifully printed, on the best of paper, and handsomely bound. After a particular examination and thorough knowledge of its contents, we fiel condident that it cannot fail to be ententively used and emisently sateful.

29,000 COPIES

Wells's School Grammar

THE Publishers of this Grammer invine teachers and school-committees to an examination of its merits. It has already received the anqualitied commencation of a large number of the most celebrated and successful teachers in our country, has been extensively introduced into the schools of are Stone; and wherever it has been used, has given entire satisfaction. It has been tried on the slear, the only place where school-books can be fairly tested,) and found to be not wanting. One teacher, of long appearance, says:— My wishus are fully met in the preusal of your work. It seems to me that you have comprehended all the accellences of all the authors who have preceded you. Another says:— I should be unwilling to exchange the chapter on Oral Instruction for the whole of some Grammars which have been received with not a latte favor in the community. Commendatory testimonials, enough to fill a volume, as some or and the same to adopt the size.

Bibles! Bibles!

A T the Depository of the New England S, S. Union, 79
A Cornill, may be found a complete assortate of the
Bibles published by the American and Foreign Bible Sociaty. Among those is every variety of size and style of Union
ing, with prices from 25 cts. to 8-7,50 per copy. These
Bibles are manufactured and solid at cost, in order to secure
for them a large circulation. Alon, every variety of Testasments, and Testaments and Plenkon bound in one volume.
For sale at the Depository, No. 79 Cornhill, Beston.
1—8.

The Fountain.

A NEW and useful Temperance Gift Book, edited by J. G. Adams and E. H. Chapin, containing selections from about fifty of the most poquiar Temperance Orestors and Writers of the day. This day published by GEORGE W. BRIGGS, 408 Washington street. 22-2-29.

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Cyclopædia of English Literature.

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room the earliest to the present time. Combelling of a Critical and Biographical History.

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To be issued semi-monthly, in 16 numbers at 25 cents each; forming two large imperial octave volumes of 700 pages, each, double column letter-press; with upwards of 200 elegant libertations.

THE Cyclopedia of English Literature now presented to the American public, originated in a desire to supply the great body of the people with a find of reading corried from the productions of the most talentsel and the most elegant writers in the English language. It is hoped hereby to suppliant in a measure, the fivroites and corrupting productions with which the community is flooded, and to substitute for them the pith and marrow of substitute for them the pith and The design has been admirably executed, by the selec-

The remains of Capt. Lawrence were vesterday removed to their new resting-place—together with those of his infant child, and Capt. Augustus C. Ludlow. The affair was conducted strictly as a matter of business, and no one was in attendance save those necessary to the performance of the duty. No ceremonies of any kind took place; and the removal of the illustrious dead from one monument to another, created no more excitement than a change of dwelling-house among the living.

The velvet and outside coffin of Capt. Lawrence were very much decayed, but the leaden one was entire. The only part of the inscription visible was, 'Capt. Jas. Lawrence, June, 1813, 32 years.'—Tribune of Saturday.

Mr. Jesse Gordon, of Saegerstown, Crawford Co., Pa., was bitten in the hip by a dog with which he was playing. The would became sore, and mortification ensued so rapidly as to cause the delication of the remaining of the part of the inscription of the part of the inscription of the following and the another of the another, created no more excitement than a change of the leaden one was entire. The only part of the inscription visible was, 'Capt. Jas. Lawrence, June, 1813, 32 years.'—The only part of the inscription of the most exquisite productions of the losses on he Personal.

Entire Hours, S. throughout the Commonwealth, against law commences with Langland and Chaucer, and is eoutinoous down to our time. We have specimes of their beat writing, headed in the several departments by Change, beat writing, headed in the several departments by Change, beat writing, headed in the several departments by Change, beat writing, headed in the several departments by Change, headed in the

Chambers's Edinburgh Journal.

An evidence of the great popularity of the work in An evidence of the great popularity of the work in Angland, it may be stated that more than forly the userd copies have been sold in less than three years; and this almost without activerning or being included to any soties in the literary Reviews.

The publication of the American edition commercing with December, will be continued, two numbers each mount, until the whole work is completed. Persons centified four Dellars, can receive the work promptly by said or otherwise, as soon as published. Bookselbers and Agents supplied on the most liberal terms.

(35- The Publisher of any respectable paper or periodical, who null gue this notice THREE INSERTIONS, and send as the papers containing it, shall be middled to the complete work. The numbers will be forwarded per moil unious otherwise directed, as they are issued from the press.

The numbers that to be not from the press.

GOULD, KENDALL & LINCOLN,
Publishers, Boston. Largest Painting in the World, BANVARD'S MANMOTH PANOBAMA

MISSISSIPPI RIVER,

PAINTED ON THREE MILES of Canvass, exhibit-ing a view of country 1200 miles in length, extending from the mount of the Missouri river to the city of New Or-leans, and reaching over ten dispress of latitude. Admission 60 ets.; children half price. The Panorama will commence moving at 7 o'clock pre-

cisely.

Afternoon Exhibitions on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 3 o'clock.

51.—3: AGENTS WANTED

I N each and every County in the State of Mains, to pro-cover subscribers to valuable and popular BATTIST PERIODICALS. Any present withing to engage in such an enterprise, who will thoroughly carrase his suiter Com-ty or Detrict for that purpose, will receive libent enterprise agement by application, either personally or by better, its the reducerblews at Fortland, Me. Portland, Maine, Doc. 17, 1846.

Hanover Street CARPET WAREHOUSE, NO. 102, Corner of Blackstone, Salem and Endicest Streets,

Count of Blockstone, Salem and Enthods Savets,
WHERE may be found at all times a large stack of
Cargotings, embracing Brussels, These Ply, Separafor, Extra Fine, Fine, Madison, Hump, Cotton, Printed
Beckings, Shair Carpetings, Stair Book, Rages and Mots.
Painted Carvans, of all widths, out to my dimension. Capcon Matting, Arc. The above goods are warranted equal in
quality and colors to may in the market, and will be sold at
the lowest prious for cash, wholessie and creal, by
46—6m.
WM. P. TENNEY.

Fall Style Hats, AT PRICES PROM \$2 to \$4,00.

Alm,
A GREAT VARIETY OF NEW STYLE CAPS. FUR GOODS of every description. I hope the readers F of this paper will not purchase till they have examined my stock.
Wholesale secons 2d and 3d ctories, 172 West again ctores.

The Samily Circle.

I Love to Live.

"I love to live," said a prattling boy, As he gaily played with his new-bought toy, And a merry hugh went echoing forth, From a bosom filled with joyous mirth.

*I love to live,' said a stripling bold—

*I will seek for fame, I will toil for gold;' And he formed in his pleasure many a plan. To be carried out when he grew a man. 'I love to live,' said a lover true,

O, gentle maid, I would live for you; I have labored hard in search of fame— I have found it but an empty name.' 'I love to live,' said a happy sire, For his heart was cheered to see their joy, And he almost wished himself a boy.

'I love to live,' said an aged man, Whose hour of life was well nigh ran— Think you such words from him were the old man was again a child.

And ever thus in this fallen world, Can a mortal ever love to die

I Live to Love.

'I live to love,' said a laughing girl, And she playfully tossed each flaxen eurl; And she climbed on her loving father's knee And snatched a kiss in her childish glee. 'I live to love,' said a maiden fair,

As she twined a wreath for her sister's bair;
They were bound by the cords of love togethe.
And death alone could these sisters sever. 'I live to love,' said a gay young bride, Her loved one standing by her side, Her life told again what her lips had spoken, And never was the link of affection broken.

I live to love,' said a mother kind—
I would live a guide to the infant mind;' er precepts and example given, uided her children home to heaven.

· I shall live to love,' said a fading form, And her eye was bright and her cheek grew warm; As she thought on the blissful world on high, She would live to love and never die.

And ever thus in this lower world, Should the banner of love be wide unfurled, And when we meet in the world above, We may love to live and live to love.

Rain a Thought Maker.

A great charm in the writings of 'Fanny Forester,' is her ability to draw life, interest and moral sentiment from all surrounding scenes and circumstances, even those, that to most minds, would be trivial. Her powers of observation are as remarkable as her power of life-like sketching. Both are proofs of her genius. Thus, in the description that follows. she moralizes, writing from the country in a manner equally instructive and pleasing, on one of the most common objects. The scene is a rainy day in the country. The object on which the eye rests is a dripping woodpile. She thus (we quote from Alderbrook,) proceeds :-

I have gained quite an affection for that woodpile, since I have had nothing else to look at; and it went to my heart this morning to have a heavy armful transferred to my

ing to have a heavy armful transferred to my room, for the purpose of correcting the dampness of the atmosphere. I felt as though committing a kind of sacrilege; worse still, burning my monitor, because perhaps its teachings chid me.

I wish you could sit by me this morning, and see my fire burn. There is John Rogers himself, with his picket fence of little people, to keen him from running away, just people, to keep him from running away, just as he stands in the primer; and there is the veritable hero, Jack-the-giant-killer, if I am to judge by the enormous club he carries, three times the size of himself; and there three times the size of himself; and therethere, as I live, is your own Broadway, the
genuine article, the shops all tricked out in
finery, and the passers-by in the same way
bedizened—all walking show-cases. And
now the fire-scene changes, and I look into a
magnificent palace,—my foot is aching just
to press that gorgeous carpet, and—there, a
stick has rolled down upon it, and my palace
is in the condition of many another one that
I have builded. That big stick of maple
seems to me like a martyr, suffering for opinseems to me like a martyr, suffering for opin-ion's sake. Certainly it is the very stick that I saw yesterday turning its bleached face heavenward with a submissiveness which had no sigh in it; and, with its last year's green for a text, it preached me a long sermon. It was not a very agreeable one, however Shall I tell you a few things it wrote on my heart? I never afflicted myself much at the heart? I never amicted myself much at the decay of empires—never gave half as many tears to the downfall of all the mighty mourning places of the old world combined, as I shed over the grave I dug in childhood for a poor broken-winged robin I had striven to win back to life. My heart is not big enough for that kind of sympathy: and there is no for that kind of sympathy; and there is use in trying to convince me that there is a use in trying to convince me that there is a place in the world of quite as much consequence as Alderbrook. If I should wake some of these mornings, and find the houses all turned into stacks of chimneys, (we have few Grecian pillars, and such like unnecessaries, so our ruins would not be very remantic, land the direction of the only nice mantic.) and the direction of the only manner, and the direction of the only fines street we have, such a disputable thing that the antiquarians of Crow-kill would rangle about it forever after; I say, if I should awake and find changes like these, I should probably weep a few such tears as have, dur-ner, the large of contries, bethed the ruins ng the lapse of centuries, bathed the ruins that claim the world for mourners. But after all, it would be nothing in comparison with seeing a new grave dug over the white stile yonder, among the cypresses. The decay of life, the extinguishing of the lump lighted by the hand of God,—O, there is something in that which I can feel! I do not know what kind of life there was in that maple-tree last summer—how high, how glo-rious, how much like this which is now swelling in my veins and bubbling at my heart—but I do know that there was life in it. And life, of whatever kind, is a mysteri-ous, a fearfully mysterious thing. But it is gone now; and the living tree, which gloried the sunlight, and wrestled with the winds heaven—that had veins and arteries of neaven—that had veins and arteries, through which the life-current wandered as through mine, is degraded to the impassiveness of the stone—below the stone in its early perishableness, as the human frame is better that the stone in the s

that in a more revolting dissolution. netimes I fancy, as the stick lies smouldering in that crust of gray ashes, that the

iple of life has not yet departed from it

principle of life has not yet departed from it: for, the unwilling yielding to the flame, the occasional brightening up, as though a hop-ing soul looked through it, the half-mirthful

crackle, and the low, mournful song, like its own requiem, all seem to speak of an inner life, which the axe of the woodman failed to

reach. I observe, too, as I watch its frag-ments crumbling back into ashes; while, above, floats off a blue wreath, waving and curling—winging its way heavenward with all the gladous of

all the gladness of an emancipated spirit.
Will you believe with me, 'Bella,' that this is

the same spirit which animated the living leaves of the maple tree, when they coquet ted with the summer sun-light, and folder

the wind genii in their green arms, and whis-pered, with their fresh lips, of things, which

I suppose, the birds know more about than we. Why should it not be? I have no objection to the Indian's plan of taking dogs, and horses, and other lovable things, to heaven; though I am not sure that I should like to see him chase the 'spotted Fomen,' or put a veto on the flourish of bright wings; but I think all these will be a study for us there. Our natures have become contracted in this cramped-up breathing-place, where we are hustled about, and jostled against each other, till self-protection—self self-everything—is vancing from glory to glory in the divine

Who binks all made for one, as one for all.'

And what egotism to believe our own the only deathless spirits to pass from this bright earth to a brighter Paradise! Ourselves alone gifted with the true life—all things else cursed with a mockery, a semblance, like the iris-hued bubble to the sun.

But, 'Bell,' I do hope this maple stick is as insensible as it seemed on the wood-pile yesterday; for I have no great fancy for playing the executioner, though it did teach me an ugly lesson. What that lesson was, have only hinted at yet; it is scarce a thing to repeat to one so bright and joyous as you are. Perhaps you never think of the dark phantoms that trouble the existence of other mortals—but O, 'Bel,' death is a thing to dread! And then it is such an ever-present thing; we are so reminded of it every moment of our lives! There is no hour so sacred, no place so secure, but we cast a look over the the shoulder at the fearful shape following us. At dawn and at dew-fall, at noon-lide blaze, and in the star-broidered midnight. lowing us. At dawn and at dew-fall, at noon-tide blaze, and in the star-broidered inidnight, t is all the same.

When day is dying in the west, Each flickering my of crimson light, The sky, in gold and puple dressed, The cloud, with glory all bedight, And every shade that tabers might, And each cool breeze that comes to weave Its dampness with my cut. S—all leave A lesson add.

Last night I plucked a half-shut flower, Which blushed and nodded on its stem; A thing to grace a Peri's bower; It seemed to me some priceless gem, Dropped from an angel's diadem; But soon the blossom drooping lay, And, as it withered, seemed to say, We're passing all!

We're passing all!

I loved a fair-haired, gentle boy,
(A bad of brightness—ah, too rare!
loved hin, and I saw with joy
Heaven's purity all centreet dhere;
Heaven's purity all centreet dhere;
And, as his aprin's from him stole,
And, as his aprin's from him stole,
Learn thus to die!

I've seen the star that glowed in heaven, When other stars seemed half asleep, As though from its proud station driven, Go rushing down the azure steep, Through space unnicasured, dark and deep; And, as it vanished far in night, I read by its departing light, Thus perish all! Thus perish all!

Thus person as ...
Thus year,
Worn out and weary, struggling on,
Till falling prostrate on its bier,
Time marked another cycle gone;
And, as I heard the dying moan,
Upon my trembling heart, there fell
The awful words, as by a spell,
Death—death to all!

They come on every breath of air,
Which sighs its feeble life away;
They 're whispered by each blossom fair,
Which folds a lid at close of day;
There's nought of earth, or sad, or gay,
There's nought below the star-lit skies,
But leaves one lesson as it flies—
Thou too must die!

And numberless those silvery chords, Dissevered by the spoiler's hand, But each in breaking still affords A tone to say we all are banned; And on each brow by death-damps

Ah! the strong, the mighty may well turn pale, and quake, and shrivel, and mewl, even as an infant in its swaddlings, with that skel-eton finger stealthily winding itself among the warm, bloodful veins, turning them to ice as it goes. With that dark sovereign of a darksome hour looking into his eyes and counting through these faithful mirrors the pulsations of the heart below; scattering, one by one, the sands from his gloss and stealing. Her sweet lips were closed, and pulsations of the heart below; scattering, one by one, the sands from his glass, and stealing, drop by drop, the life from its fountain, the brave, strong-souled man may measure courbrave, strong-souled man may measure courbrave, strong-souled man may measure courbrave, strong-souled man may measure courbrave which are shildren use, and in it was drop by drop, the life from its fountain, the brave, strong-souled man may measure courage with the timid maiden, and never blush to find an equal in heroism. To have tosse who have loved, caressed and watched over us with sleepless attention, turn loathingly from us and hustle us into the earth, among the stones and festering germs of poisonous weeds, with the frozen clods upon our bosoms, to moulder in darkness and gloom, to be trod upon and forgotten; while beautiful beings that we could love, O, so dearly! are flitting above us; and the light is glancing; and birds, drunk with joyousness, wheeling, and careering in the sunbeau; and all the world going on merrily, as when our hearts went with it—Oh! what has man's courage, man's stern self-contrel, to offer against such an overwhelming certainty! There is so much in this dear, beautiful world, too, for the heart to cling to! What is there in the sand catalogue of human suffering like wrenching away wrenching away

—That holy link which first
Within the soul's rich mine was moulded;
When life awoke, and love's pure wing
Another nesting close enfolded !
We turn to the hearth-stone in the hour of pain, and nestle back upon a mother's bosom and we say, we cannot leave it—we canno die! A father's proud eye is on us—ambition blossoms in our hearts beneath it: and then, how stiflingly steal over us thoughts of the coffin and the grave! How can we die in the dew of our morning, with all those glowing visions unrealized! How can we pass in age, when the thousand chains which we have been our life-long forging, are all linked to the bright, beautiful things here, which we can but love! Father in heaven, teach me trust in Thee! As these chords, which Thou hast strung, lose tone, and canker against thy cunning workmanship, gather them into thine own hand, and attune them anew to accord with the harps of angels. Teach me trust in Thee; that when the

and the feet of the living, I may still be in the midst, of light, and joy, and love—love measureless as eternity.

I had quite forgotten that I was writing letter, 'Bel,' and have jotted down the thoughts as they came tumbling to the point of my pen, with a merciless lack of consideration for you, who are probably basking in the mirth-giving brightness of a sunny morning. But by this you will discover that a many day in the country is not without its uses. It gives us thinking-time, and that lengthens our lives;—none live so fast and have so few way-marks as the butterflies. Besides, thought is the father of action—so, to that great sheet of mist, and the dripping rain, and the beaded grass, and the streets, many a good deed may owe its parentage. But now my stick of maple is nearly charred, and my eyes are trying to hide themselves behind pairs of fringes which are nearing each other for an embrace. I will to sleep, 'Bel,' with a looking-glass in the window, to give me intelligence of the first strip of blue that disengages itself from the prisoning clouds. Adieu, my bright cousin! All good attend you, and no more rain visit New York than may be needed as a thought-maker.

The Mother and her Babe.

The Mother and her Babe.

hustled about, and jostled against each other, till self-protection—self self-everything—is the one chord vibrating to our every breath. We have arranged a book of nature, and put ourselves in as a frontispiece; (the picture—other living things, only the border;) but the whole may be reversed in heaven.

—Just as short of reason he may fall, Who thinks all made for one, as one for all.

Ten thousand times ten thousand times ten thousand vegers are gone, and there it is higher, still vegers are gone, and there it is higher, still vegers are gone, and there it is higher, still vegers are gone, and there it is higher, still vegers are gone, and there it is higher, still vegers are gone, and there it is higher, still vegers are gone, and there it is higher, still vegers are gone, and there it is higher, still vegers are gone, and there it is higher, still vegers are gone, and there it is higher, still vegers are gone, and there it is higher, still vegers are gone, and there it is higher, still vegers are gone, and there it is higher, still vegers are gone.

Singing in the Family.

We visited at the house of a friend no long ago, where the members of the family all sing regularly at worship, and we could not help wishing that the practice was more general. It adds greatly to the interest of devotional exercises, especially among chil-dren. It makes the far-jily altar a pleasant place, even to those who have not learned to render to God the service of the heart.

Besides, singing in the family circle has a good influence directly on the affections. The moral influence of yould music, especially ially music of a sanctified character, has ways been happy in the extreme. It exercises a hallowed power over the soul—i sweeps the secret strings of virtue and puri ty there, and sets them all in harmonibration. As it drove the demon from vibration. As it drove the demon from the deprayed and wretched monarch of Israel, so it will banish from the chambers of the soul the dark spirits of vice and crime, and excite

purer and holier feeling.

Show us the family where music, good music, is cultivated as it ought to be—where the parents and children are accustomed of-ten to mingle their voices together in song and we will show you one in almost every such instance, where peace, and harmony, and love prevail, and where the grosser vices have no dwelling-places. Indeed, we have often noticed that a decline in the taste for music, especially sacred music, where it had been cultivated, and a decline in purity and morality, went hand in hand; and that before the poor victim of vice falls into the lowest abyes, he is forced to make war with the genius of melody. This, indeed, is just what we might anticipate. Music, like an angel from the courts of paradise, can throw are the soul a thousand heavenly influences, charm it almost into the paths of virtue.

Children's Department.

The Flowers and the Coffin.

Emily will rise again too. As surely as Je-sus rose, so surely will he raise this dear lit-tle one.

When the flowers die, all is over with

them. All their gay colors, all their sweet perfumes are lost. But all is not over with Emily. Her soul is not lost. It is with Christ. It is better to be with him, than to be with us. The soul shall be joined to the body at the resurrection. Then soul and body will be happy together to all eternity. This is be happy together to all eternity. what I thought, on looking at the what I thought, on looking at the silver cup and flowers, beside the coffin.

Youth's P. Gaz.

The Child at the Tomb.

A traveller in the East relates the follow ing of a little girl:

That lightly draws its breath,
And feels its life in every limb—
What should it know of death?

Teach me trust in Thee; that when the coffin-lid shuts out the sunshine, and the green-bladed grass springs between my breast and the feet of the living, I may still be in the midst of light, and joy, and love—love measureless as eternity.

well, if she does hear the birds sing, she

You must, I continued, have loved that tality. Its fleshless, skinny hand rested on sister very much, but you will nevertalk with the board, but moved not the viands; the glas-

rounded on three sides by high and towering mountains, whose tops ascend to the clouds, the great Sierra Madre, or mother of mountains, at the very foot or base of which the city is built, with only the San Juan river intervening, forming a kind of amphitheatre, stretching out on one side into a boundless and level plain of the greatest fertility, watered by clear and rapid streams. The houses are generally one story, built of stone, of great thickness, and flat roofs. The best buildings are built in a quadrangle, or three sides of a square, with a court-yard in the centre, ornamented with rare flowers and plants. Some have spacious corridors running around this open space. Each house has agarden adjoining, surrounded by a high stone wall, in which are the greatest abundance of orange, lime, lemon and banana trees.—

Bushels of these fruits, of the choicest kind, can be had for the trouble of collecting them.

The Holy Land.

The present agitution among the Jews of Bushels of these fruits, of the choicest kind, can be had for the trouble of collecting them. From Saltillo they bringapples, pears, peaches and grapes, the most luscious I ever ate. The streets of Monterey are all paved, with side-walks of flat stone, and are remarkably clean. You would be astonished to see the defences of the town, which, with the advantages afforded by the houses and walls, make it a perfect Gibraltar. In addition to a series of forts and fortifications surrounding the whole tawn, every street was strongly barricaded by a strong wall built across, with a deep ditch in front, and mounted with cannon so as to sweep its whole length. Every house was loopholed for musketry, and behind every stone wall were posted strong bodies of infantry. The moment a body of our troops made their appearance in them, a storm of cannon, grape and musket balls swept everything down. In addition to the colonization of the index of the fields untilled, and shegy with thistles and prickly shrubs—her collection, as short distance from twon, I could exceed the awfulness and grandeur of the scene as witnessed by me on the 22d. From a slight elevation, a short distance from twon, I could witness the advance of our troops by the heavy fire of rifle and musketry from the tops of the houses along which they were gradually approaching the Grand Plaza, and their occasional huzzas as the Mexicans retreated. The incessant roor of cannon, inch the vere gradually approaching the Grand Plaza, and their occasional huzzas as the Mexicans retreated. The incessant roor of cannon, inch the vere gradually approaching the Grand Plaza, and their occasional huzzas as the Mexicans retreated. The incessant roor of cannon, inch the vere gradually approaching the Grand Plaza, and their occasional huzzas as the Mexicans retreated. The incessant roor of cannon, inch the very direction, and bursting with loud explosions, made it a fortification of the shade.

The Holy Land.

The Holy Land.

The present agitation to the colonization of the and of can be had for the trouble of collecting them.

Prayer.

'But prayer was not invented: it was born The prayer was not invented: it was born with the first sigh, with the first joy, the first sorrow of the human heart; or rather man was born to pray; to glorify God, or to implore him, was his only mission here below; all else perishes before him, or with him; but the cry of glory, of admiration or of love which he raises towards the Creater does not perish on his passing from Creater does not perish on his passing from Creater and Conversation. too or of love which he raises towards the Creator, does not perish on his passing from the earth:—it re-ascends, it resounds from age to age in the ear of the Almighty, like the reflection of his own magnificence. It is the only thing in man which his wholly divine, and which he can exhale with joy and pride: for this pride is a homage to him to whom alone homage is due—the Infinite Being-Lumartine, being the desired Regards of the creation of the composition. Lamartine

Reading too Fast.

ANECDOTE OF AN AFRICAN PREACHER.

There lived, in the immediate vicinity, a respectable man who had become interested on the subject of religion, and who had begun with some earnestness to search the Scriptures. He had read a few chapters, Scriptures. He had read a few chapters, when he became greatly perplexed with some of those passages which an inspired apostle has declared 'hard to be understood.' In this state of mind he repaired to our minister for instruction and help, and found him at noon, instruction and help, and f on a sultry day in summer, laboriously engaged in hoeing corn. As the man approached, the preacher, with patriarchal simplicity, leant upon the handle of his hoe, and listened to his story. Uncle Jack,' said he, I have discovered lately that I am a great sinner, and I commenced reading the Bible, that I 'Uncle Jack,' said he, 'I have might learn what I must do to be saved. But might learn what I must do to be saved. But I have met with a passage here,' holding up his Bible, 'which I know not what to do with. It is this: 'God will have mercy on whom he will have mercy, and whom he will he hardeneth.' What does this mean?'

A short pause intervened, and the old Af-

rican replied as follows: 'Master, if I have been correctly informed, it has not been more than a day or two since you commenced reading the Bible, and if I remember rightly, that passage you have mentioned is away yonder in Romans. Long mentioned is away yonder in Romans. Long before you get to that, at the very beginning of the gospel, it is said, 'Repent, for the king-dom of heaven is at hand.' Now, have you done with that? The truth is, you read en-tirely too fast. You must begin again, and ship Chandlery.

ZENAS SNOW, 83 Commercial Street, will supplied to do in Matthew, come and we will talk about Romans.

Ship Chandlery.

ZENAS SNOW, 83 Commercial Street, will supplied to do in Matthew, come and we will talk about Romans.

Also on hand, a general assortment of cordage and ship Chandlery.

Having thus answered, the preacher re-sumed his work, and left the man to his own reflections. Who does not admire the simplicity and good sense characterized in this reply? Could the most learned polemic more effectually have met and disposed of a difficulty? The gentleman particularly interested in this incident, gave me an account of it with his own lips. He still lives, and will, in all probability, see this statement of it.

Most readily will he testify to its strict ac curacy; and most joyfully will he now sa as he said to me then, It convinced me mo fully of the state into which I had fallen. took the old man's advice! I saw its propriety and wisdom, and hope to bless God forever

Lost in the Church.

It is a fearful thing to be lost amid the darkness of heathenism, far away from Sab-baths, and sanctuaries, and Bibles, and the sound of the church-going bell; so far beyond the farthest outskirts of Christendom, that rumor hath not carried there even the name of Jesus or the word of salvation: but a deeper, darker wo is his who is lost in the church, and sits dead before minister and altar, on the Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods. Foreign and Domestic Day

and sits dead before minister and altar, on the
seat hallowed by the late presence of the glorified pious, the Bible leaves beside him marked with texts and tears. There are such in
all churches—dead souls at the altar of the
living God—lost souls at the Redeemer's feast
and table. It was an Egyptian custom at festransfer evaired by the late presence of the glorified pious, the Bible leaves beside him markBed Ticking—Brown and Bleached Lines DamaskaBed Ticking—Brown and Bleached Lines DamaskaBed Ticking—Brown and Bleached Lines Damaskathe company of the selection of
Housekeeping ARTICLES, vic. hims and
Bed Ticking—Brown and Bleached Lines Damaskathe company of the selection of
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Housekeeping ARTICLES, vic. hims and
Bed Ticking—Brown and Bleached Lines Damaskathe living God—lost souls at the Redeemer's feast
and table. It was an Egyptian custom at featransfer evaire vice vice and the selection of
Housekeeping ARTICLES, vic. hims and
Bed Ticking—Brown and Bleached Lines DamaskaBed T Well, if she does hear the birds sing, she lying on thy bosom; proud of its clinging faith; and proud of each development of its future manhood or wo-would come and see her every morning.'

Well, if she does hear the birds sing, she cannot see the wreath of flowers.'

But the does hear the birds sing, she cannot see the wreath of flowers.'

But churches—dead souls at the altar of the living God—lost souls at the Redeemer's feast and table. It was an Egyptian custom at feasing the corps, and seat it would come and see her every morning.'

sister very much, but you will nevertalk with her any more—never see her again.'
'Yes, sir,' she replied, with a brightened look, 'I shall see her in heaven.
'But she has gone there already, I trust.'
'No; she stops under this tree until they bring me here, and then we are going to heaven together.'

"But she has gone there already, I trust.' such a presence the festivities proceeded. In such a presence proceed often the sacred festivities of Zion. I have seen the corpse at the sacramental supper, stone-dead amid the guests of Jesus. Not a tear on the cheek, nor a quiver of the lin when Jesus showed

Scenery at Monterey.

One word descriptive of Monterey.

One word descriptive of Monterey.

In the magnificence and grandeur of the scenery that surrounds it. Surrounded on three sides by high and towering mountains, whose tops ascend to the clouds, the great Sierra Madre, or mother and the magnificence and grandeur of the scenery that surrounds it. Surrounded on three sides by high and towering mountains, whose tops ascend to the clouds, the great Sierra Madre, or mother and the scenery for mother and Moralist and Miscellanist.

In or a quiver of the lip when Jesus showed his wounds. The dull, dead, unlighted eye, never sparkled, the bosom heaved not, the en-

The present agitation among the Jews of

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By means of the improvements combined in this stove, the there and sulphurous gares are again brought into contact with the fire, by which many desirable advantages are accreach. The heat in so longer vision, it as made and apharomate and sulphurous gares are again brought into contact with the fire, by which many desirable advantages are accreach. The heat is no longer vision, it as a many and a contact with the fire, by which many desirable advantages are accreach. The heat is no longer vision, it has no capacity to the experience of cock-work by means of the valve in the suncke-pipe, without the passibility of the experience and which his been fully attained—its consumed with the smoke and that arising from combustions, which are the grounds gave, therefore increasing the heat, while greatly diminishing the consumption of fact—to diffuse a greatly diminishing the consumption of fact—and an equal freedom from virification of the coal, and the consequent burning out of the cylinder or factorial to diffuse a greatly diminishing the consumption of the coal, and an equal freedom from virification of the coal, and the consequent burning out of the cylinder of factorial to demand the consequent burning of the coal, and the coaleant of the factorial to demand the coal and the coal and the coa

written by one of the most celebrated physicians in vivocester County.

Dr. Kinhall.—Dear Sir:—I have the pleasure to inform you that the entire set of teeth made and inserted for
Mrs. S.—— at your costablishment, are, to say the least,
an admirable specimen of deutal science and art. Their
arrangement is beautiful, and anatomically correct; but has been supported in the state of the stat

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FEATHER BEDS, MATTRESSES, &c., &c., all of which will be sold low for cash.
40—1y

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THE Subscriber keeps on hand, for sale at reduced prices for each, an assortment of the best Rosewood and Mahogany Piano Fortes, manufactured at his own Warerooms, and under his own immediate and experienced direction. Persons wishing to examine, or to write, can call, or direct their communications to EUWARD HAR. PER, whose Warehouse is at 96 Court street, opposite the head of Suthery street, and near Bowdoin Separce.

27—1y

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COCIETIES or Committee about purchasing ORGANS.

In our invited to call at our Manufactory, on CALDEWAY,
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We would refer to the hape Organ bardy built by me, in
the Rev. Dr. Beecher's Church, Salem street. Professional enference of the first authority. SIMMONS & MCINTIRE.

econolity, comfort and convenience, to may other Stove now in the market.

The principle on which the Stove is constructed will commend it to the judgment of the ecircuitic, while a moment observation of one in spectration will necure the admiration of the practical main.

Purchasers is want of the best and most economical parlor Stove in one, are requested to call and see this Stove in operation, at No. 36 Union street.

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Hereaux as a remerly for Indignation, Worms, Jamesice, Debday, Word of Appetite, Hood acke, Weatherns, Conservers, and all Nerrous Complexite, it has no equal in the

Sturbridge, April 10, 1846.

The reader will notice that the above extract refers to a hole set of artificial teeth. Persons from the country are wited to visit my office. DR. KIMBALL, DENTIFY.

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